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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6262

BILL NUMBER: SB 325

NOTE PREPARED: Nov 21, 2006

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Election Day Voter Registration.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Howard

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: X **GENERAL**
DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: The bill permits a voter to register at the polls by completing a voter registration form, affirming that the person has not voted elsewhere in the election, and providing proof of residence. The bill specifies the documents acceptable as proof of residence, including a statement signed by another voter in the precinct that corroborates the residency of the person registering to vote. The bill requires that voter registration forms executed at the polls be processed in the same manner as other registrations.

Effective Date: January 1, 2008.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *Summary:* The Election Commission would be required to prescribe a form for an affirmation statement that a person registering to vote on election day had not voted elsewhere on election day. Additionally, the Election Division would be required to prescribe a standardized coding system to classify day-of-election registration documents to be placed in the county voter registration system. These provisions would have a minimal impact on the Commission's and the Division's expenditures.

Background: The Indiana Election Commission, under which the Election Division operates, reverted \$55,072 to the General Fund at the end of FY 2006. The Election Division had printing costs of about \$23,116 in FY 2006. The Division had 11 full-time employees and 3 vacancies as of October 3, 2006.

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *Summary:* Under the bill, county election boards and precinct election boards would have several additional responsibilities that would increase the administrative time necessary to ensure persons that registered on the day of election were able to vote.

Additionally, counties would have additional expenditures to ensure that precincts had enough registration forms, affirmation forms, regular ballots (in optical scan counties), and provisional ballots in order to meet the potential demand of day-of-election registration and voting. Direct recording electronic voting system counties would not require much additional expenditure with respect to regular ballots.

Background: Optical scan ballot costs depend on the contract in place between the county and vendor. As an example, Marion County, which is the largest county using optical scan with approximately 600,000 ballots produced, had a ballot cost of \$0.32 per ballot for the 2006 general election.

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected:

Information Sources: *FY2006 General and Rainy Day Fund Summaries*; State of Indiana Detail Staffing Report, 10/03/2006; Jennifer Handlon, City of Indianapolis, Marion County Election Board, 327-5100.

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